

[THURSDAY, October 17, 1771.]

(459)  
THE

[NUMB. 1502.]

# NEW-YORK

O R,  
GENERAL

Containing the freshest ADVICES,



# JOURNAL;

THE  
ADVERTISER.

both FOREIGN and DOMESTIC

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN HOLT, ON HUNTER'S-QUAY, ROTTON-ROW.

AGIZE of BREAD, published 28th of June, 1771.  
Flour at 21s. 6d. per Ct.  
A White Loaf of finest Flour to weigh 1lb. 8 oz.  
for 4 Coppers. Ditto, of Do. to weigh — 11½  
for 2 Do.

PRICE-CURRENT, in NEW-YORK.			
Wheat per Bushel	7s. 0d.	Beef per Barrel	48s. 0d.
Flour	21s. 0d.	Pork	5s. 0d.
Brown Bread	19s. 0d.	Salt	2s. 0d.
West-India Rum	4s. 2d.	Bohea Tea	4s. 0d.
New-England ditto	3s. 4d.	Chocol. per Doz.	18s. 0d.
Muscovado Sugar	53s. 0d.	Bees Wax	1s. 0d.
Singaporea ditto	55s. 0d.	Nut Wood	30s. 0d.
Molasses	1s. 11d.	Oak ditto	20s. 0d.

High-WATER at NEW-YORK, and SUN'S  
Rising and Setting, till Thursday next.

	C's Age.	High Water.	H. after	M. before	H. after
THURSDAY	9	5	6	33	6
FRIDAY	10	6	6	33	6
SATURDAY	11	6	6	36	6
SUNDAY	12	7	6	37	6
MONDAY	13	8	6	38	6
TUESDAY	14	8	6	40	6
WEDNESDAY	15	9	6	41	6

Days 10 Hours 54 Min. the 17th.

To his EXCELLENCY

WILLIAM TRYON, Esq;

Captain General and Governor in Chief, in and  
over the Province of New-York, and the Ter-  
ritories depending thereon in America, Chancellor  
and Vice-Admiral of the same.

The humble ADDRESS of the Corporation  
for the Relief of the Widows and Children of  
Clergymen in the Communion of the Church  
of England in America, met at Perth Amboy,  
October the 2d 1771.

May it please your Excellency,

WE take this first Opportunity to congrat-  
ulate your Excellency on your safe arrival  
in your Government, and to beg your Acceptance  
of our best Wishes and sincerest Prayers, that your  
Administration may be attended with Satisfaction  
to yourself, and with all that Happiness to the  
Province which is justly expected from your amiable  
Character and known Abilities.

We have at this Meeting done ourselves the  
Honour of unanimously choosing your Excellency a  
Member of our Corporation; and we hope the  
good and charitable Purposes for which it is in-  
stituted, will not only induce you to accept a  
Share in the Management of the Trust committed  
to us, but likewise to afford us your Protection  
and Countenance in carrying it into Execution.

Signed by Order, and in Behalf of the Cor-  
poration,

RICHARD PETERS, President.

His Excellency's ANSWER.

Gentlemen,

I Thankfully receive your Congratulations on my  
Arrival in this Government, with your best  
Wishes, that Success and Happiness may accompany  
my Administration.

Your Choice of me to be a Member of your  
Corporation, I accept as a Mark of your Esteem  
for me; and you may be assured I shall embrace  
all Opportunities to promote the charitable and  
benevolent Purposes of your Institution.

Fort George, New-York, W. TRYON.  
Oct. 9. 1771.

LEIGH and PRICE,

At their Store near the City-Hall, Wall-Street, do now intend to  
sell the following Articles, retail, at the lowest wholesale Price,

IRISH linen and sheeting,	Gauze, and gauze handker-
Linens and cotton check	chiefs—Lawn do.
Worsted cotton and silk hose	Muslins—Cambricks
Green, striped and brown	Catgut—Fancy-net
camblets	Do. striped, figured and
Black lasting	sprigged
Tobin'd Queen's stuffs	Silk mitts and gloves
Dorsetteens—calicoes	Leather do.
Black, white and scarlet	Sewing silk—Silk laces
tammy	Satin cloaks
Black, white, green and pink	Silk and satin hats and bon-
durants—Silk Venetians	nets
Coloured crapes—Ribbons	Silk, satin and stuff petticoats
Barcelona handkerchiefs	Fans and necklaces
Spitalfields do.	Satin and stuff shoes
Printed linen do.	Ladies caps—Mignonnet lace
Ready made shirts	Playing cards, &c. &c.
Damask and diaper table	
cloths	

## Fresh WHITE LAMP OIL,

By the BARREL,

To be SOLD, by

JACOB WILKINS,

Near the Old Slip-Market.

N. B. He has for sale, a quantity of andirons, tongs,  
and shovels, with a quantity of Queen's ware—amongst  
which are, the handsomest pattern fruit baskets, &c. &c. &c.  
He will sell very cheap for cash.

NEWPORT, October 7.

Last evening arrived here the ship Providence,  
Capt. Gilbert, in 7 weeks from London; on the  
banks of Newfoundland, lat. 42, long. 68, spoke  
a whaleman who saw a ship dismasted with a brig  
along side; in lat. 44, long. 50 spoke Capt. Tyler,  
from Mount-Desert, for Bristol, who had met with  
a gale of wind on the 13th ult. which obliged  
him to clear his deck of lumber; on the 3d instant  
with a Spanish galeon, under jury-masts, who had  
got a pilot from a whaleman, and intended to put  
into this port to rest.

NEW-LONDON, September 28.

About three or four years ago, a few mackrel  
were discovered to be in New-London harbour and  
river, tho' chiefly very small, which have every  
year since been increasing, both in size and quan-  
tity;—and such a plenty has there been of those  
valuable fish the present year, as that from 40 to  
50 boats have been daily employed below the town  
in catching them. And by the best computation  
that can be made, about 300 barrels have already  
been caught this season, from the first of August  
to the present time, nearly equal in size to those in  
Boston bay.—Last Tuesday six barrels of those fish  
were drawn in a sein at Norwich landing.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.

Last Friday Capt. Higgs, arrived here from St.  
Eustatius, and informs that on the 15th of last month  
came on, at that place, a most violent gale of wind  
at N. W. on which he, with a sloop and a schooner  
belonging to Virginia, three or four vessels belong-  
ing to New-York, and several New-England men,  
about 20 sail in all, put out to Sea; that the  
next day the wind shifted to S. W. and increased  
to a meer hurricane, more severe than the former,  
which caused him to lie to for 36 hours.

Capt. Cox, from the Grenades, which place he  
left the 9th of September, informs, that on the  
20th, lat. 25, 30, he met with a very heavy gale  
of wind, that lasted 36 hours, in which his hold  
shifted, rove several hogheads of rum, lost his  
bowsprit, most of his sails, and received a good  
deal of damage in his rigging.

Capt. Robinson, from Havre de Grace, on the  
14th of September, spoke a ship from Cape-  
Francois for Bourdeaux, the Captain of which in-  
formed him, that on the 12th, in lat. 38, 50, long.  
58, 50, he met with a very hard gale of wind, in  
which he was obliged to cut away his mizenmast,  
lost his main and foretopmasts, and carried away  
the head of his foremast, shipped a great deal of  
water, and lost all the sails he had bent; and that  
the brig hope, Capt. Joseph Barter, from Eden-  
town Pool, was in company with him in the same  
gale, and was obliged to cut away his mainmast.  
The next day Capt. Robinson saw a ship dismasted,  
but could not speak her.

Monday last arrived here Capt. Hastie from  
Glasgow, but lost, in 8 weeks from Newry, where  
he put in to get a mast, having carried away his  
main-mast off the Isle of Man, On the 25th of Septem-  
ber, in lat. 30, 56, long. 69, 4, he spoke a  
brig from Rhode Island for Jamaica, out 33 days;  
who said, that 2 days before, he had a violent gale  
of wind.

Capt. Gilpin, arrived at Wilmington, informs,  
that on the 5th of August, in lat. 32, 40, long. 97,  
27, he fell in with and went on board the wreck  
of a brig of about 100 tons burthen, loaded with  
lumber; her masts and every thing, except one  
pump which was raised two feet, and a water cask  
which was lashed, were washed off her deck; her  
steerage and cabin bulk heads were stove down;  
one of her pumps broke off close to the deck;  
her rudder gone; had a large scuttle cut forwards  
to bale her, and was all under water, except her  
quarter deck.

Capt. Adams from Havre de Grace, on the 22d  
ult. had only a fresh breeze, instead of a hurricane,  
being in lat. 33, 30, long. 69: On the 26th, in  
lat. 35, 50, long. 66, 30, he spoke the ship Pitt,  
Capt. Cheefman, from York River, Virginia, for  
London, who had suffered greatly in the gale:  
The Captain was sick, and several of his men were  
hurt by the boat in the gale, so that Capt. Adams  
spared him a hand.—The same day he spoke the  
ship Enterprise, Peter Matocks, belonging to  
London, bound from Grenada for Caico bay, had  
lost his main-sail, and received other damage in  
the above gale. One of these vessels was to the  
northward, and the other to the southward of Capt.  
Adams, at the time they received their damage.  
Yesterday arrived here, in 32 days from Turks  
Islands, the schooner Deborah Capt. Auley, be-  
longing to and bound for New Haven; two days  
after he left Turks-Islands, sprung a leak, and  
on the 22d ult. in the gale of wind, lat. 28, long.  
35, she carried away her fore-mast and head of her  
bowsprit, which obliged them to put in here.

PETERSBURGH, July 12.

THE garrison of Precop, consisting of 87½  
men, viz. 90 officers, and 781 Turkish soldi-  
ers, finding themselves obliged to surrender at dis-  
cretion, demanded and obtained to be carried by  
sea to Warn, on condition not to bear arms during  
this war against the Russians. There were found  
in the fort 73 pieces of brass cannon, 56 of iron, 3  
pateraroes, and 10 mortars. Our whole loss con-  
sists in 25 men killed, 135 wounded, besides 6 mi-  
sing. That of the enemy exceeds 1200 men, ei-  
ther killed or wounded, besides 23 taken prisoners.

Before Prince Dolgorucki forced the lines of Pre-  
cop, he had detached Prince Czerbatoff to take  
possession of Arabat, in marching by Genitsch and  
the neck of land on the side of the sea of Azoff;  
and after the taking of Precop, he sent Major Ge-  
neral Braun with another detachment to make him-  
self master of Kofsoff; but the Turkish garrison  
did not wait his arrival, but demolished the fortifi-  
cation, embarked on board some vessels which were  
there, in order to repass into their own country, so  
that General Braun took possession of the place with-  
out striking a stroke. The garrison of Arabat,  
however, consisting of between 7 and 800 men,  
held firm; but Prince Czerbatoff, attacking the  
fortress, carried it by assault, and the greater part  
of them were thus destroyed or made prisoners. In  
the mean time Prince Dolgorucki marched to within  
thirty five worstes of Caffa, where he waits the  
coming in of the whole Tartar Nation to make  
their submission, and expects to finish his expedition  
into the Crimea in a fortnight or three weeks at  
farthest.

General Weiseman's expedition beyond the Da-  
nube succeeded completely, he beat a corps of 5000  
Turks near Tulcza, made 260 prisoners, burnt 30  
vessels, and took 18 cannon.

The corps of Prince Repnin have quitted the  
Banks of the Danube, in order to draw the enemy  
on this side, and to cut them off.

The Field Marshal Count de Romanzow, by the  
last accounts was not far from Kabul, famous by  
the glorious battle on Aug. 1, 1770.

It is said this General has a design of passing a  
considerable detachment over the Danube, in order  
to gain a footing on the other side that river.

The advices from Choczim fully confirm the news  
that Prince Dolgorucki had forced the lines of the  
Isthmus and Peninsula of Crimea the 25th of June,  
and that the taking of the fortress had been the im-  
mediate consequence.

L O N D O N,

August 19. Letters from Constantinople, by  
yesterday's mail, dated July 3, tell us, that their  
advices from Syria are very disagreeable. Ali Bey  
has published a manifesto, in which he styles him-  
self Sultan of Egypt, successor to the Pharaohs,  
and Deliverer of the land of Promise. Mecca, the  
Holy Land of the Turks. That the Bachas of  
Damas, Tripoli, Aleppo, and Kilis, with the Se-  
raskier of Urfa, having assembled their forces to  
oppose his enterprise after a most bloody engage-  
ment, in June, had been defeated, and, in conse-  
quence of it, Ali Bey had made a triumphal entry  
into the city of Damas.



July 6. On Wednesday night the parliament of the middle temple agreed to an address to be presented to the worshipful the benchers of that Society, for the expulsion of Mr. James Stephen, lately become a student of that Honourable Society, and author of a late ingenious pamphlet "on the illegality imprisonment for debt." The grounds of the charge for expulsion are, want of birth, want of fortune want of moderation, and some threats against one of the members, whom he heard intended making a motion for expulsion.

Extract of a Letter from St. Petersburg May 24.  
"We had yesterday the most melancholy spectacle that eyes could behold.

The front line on the vassily offroff took fire about twelve o'clock, and burnt with inexpressible fury, being above all the efforts of human art by a strong north-east wind, till near midnight; it extended nearly to the great perspective in the middle of the island, from the seventh line down to the 17th.

"Judge of our alarm; when this dreadful fire was at its height, there broke out at the same instant of time two others of no less magnitude, one on the Petersburg side just behind the warehouses, and at the Colonna, just on this side of the Kalinka-bridge; and in the afternoon, about five o'clock, two more, one at the Pefky, and the other at the Wolodyaryemsky.

"It is impossible to describe the consternation this occasioned in every one's face, nobody could guess where it might end, nor whose turn would come next: our line was happily saved by the wind's being down the river; had it set right over, every house in front must have gone, from the excessive heat. Since midnight every thing has been quiet, and we trust in God we shall see no more of this dreadful disaster. The first fire on the island began by accident at a baker's; the others are supposed to have been all contrived by merciless wretches, to divert people's attention, to have an opportunity of plundering the miserable sufferers. There have been actually found many proofs of this: what punishment can equal such hellish crimes?

"There are 60 brick houses, and at least 300 wooden houses, destroyed on the Vassily Offroff, and on the Petersburg side above 500; Colonna 200, the two latter chiefly of wood: the other fires did less damage, being soon got under."

August 6. We hear that for the future popular offences will be prosecuted by examination on interrogatories, the temper of the times rendering the general impartiality of juries very much suspected by government.—This mode of proceeding is certainly within the letter of the law, though it is utterly repugnant to the spirit of our constitution; and reduces the subject, as the elegant Marquis of Beccaria justly observes, "to the terrible alternative either of offending God, or of contributing to his own immediate destruction."

Many principal merchants in the city are soliciting grants on the borders of the Mississippi, which is universally reckoned one of the finest climates in the world, and produces, besides an infinite variety of other valuable commodities, much better tobacco than the best Virginia hitherto imported into this kingdom.

The British dominions on the borders of the Mississippi produce the finest shipping timber in the universe, and in such plenty, that the Spaniards on the opposite coast, who have none of their own, cut it down in large quantities, and send it to the Havannah, for the purpose of refitting their navy, which they are hourly increasing, and probably with a view of annoying this kingdom.

The duty upon tobacco is generally allowed to be the most valuable revenue of the Crown; it is therefore barely prudent in the Government to give every possible encouragement to this trade, since the more it brings in, the less occasion their will naturally be for burthening the subject with extraordinary demands to make good the civil list deficiencies.

The scarcity of vegetables in the two Florida's is so great, notwithstanding the pompous accounts of those places published repeatedly by government, to justify the extravagance of erecting them into governments, that the common price of a cabbage is a dollar, or 4s. 6d. and even those who raise the plant, cannot procure it under half-a-crown.

Extract of a Letter from Paris, dated the 6th instant, nine o'clock at night

"A courier extraordinary, just arrived from the Court of Vienna, dispatched by the Chevalier Durand, Minister Plenipotentiary at that Court, set out on his return at four in the morning. The public is greatly alarmed on this occasion. It is said that the Emperor, who is employed by the Court of France to act as a mediator between Russia and the Porte, has discovered that France, in conjunction with Spain, had ordered our fleets to succour the Turks, which will render his trouble and expences fruitless. M. Durand has demanded his recall, not being a man of such a temper as to serve for a hackney to bad proceedings. He has justified himself to the Emperor in such a manner as to merit his esteem."

August 19. Two vessels of 300 tons are taken up in the river for carrying a quantity of small-arms, ordinance stores, &c. to New-York.

It is talked upon Change, that leaders of the

Minority have lately received some letters from Boston New-York, &c. containing all the circumstances of some very important matters, which are to be the subject of consideration in the course of next Session of Parliament.

To the PRINTER,

S I R,  
EVERY Act of Oppression and Tyranny exercised against any of the British Colonies, nearly affects them all, as the Rights of all have been invaded, and are equally exposed to Danger; whoever then asserts their Rights, or any Rights that are common to all, and on that Account is oppressed or injured, merits Approbation and Thanks, and is entitled to Encouragement and Protection from all: And as Mr. Goddard, of Philadelphia, by refusing to prostitute his Press to the worst of Purposes, against his Country and Individuals, has incurred the Displeasure of their Enemies, who, by Persecution and Oppression have laboured to destroy him, and has gallantly defended himself, and asserted the Rights of a British Subject and of his Country, upon all Occasions, I think it but Justice to let him and the World know that his Conduct is highly approved in the neighbouring Colonies, to which End I desire a Place in your next Paper, for the following Sentiments of  
Your humble Servant,

A CITIZEN OF NEW-YORK.

New-York, October 8, 1771.

—Tis not in Mortals to command Success,  
But we'll do more Sempronius, we'll deserve it.

ADDISON'S CATO.

THE Pennsylvania Chronicle of the 30th of September, No 246, has given me so much Pleasure that I cannot help desiring that my Countrymen in general should share it with me; especially as the Subject concerns the Common Rights of Mankind, and in particular is highly interesting to every Inhabitant of the British Colonies. When therefore they see their common Cause nobly defended by an oppressed, injured Individual, labouring under the greatest Disadvantages; against all the rancorous Efforts of numerous emissaries of Tyranny, and Wickedness in high Places; every Man who has a proper Regard for that Freedom which God has made the Birth right of every Man—every Man of Virtue or Generosity, must behold, on one Side, with Delight and Veneration, the gallant Supporter of the unequal Conflict; and with proportionable Resentment and Disgust must regard his base Assaults on the other. Such a Scene is exhibited in the present Contention between Mr. Goddard, the Printer of the Pennsylvania Chronicle, and his ungenerous Enemies; who have by a series of Treachery and Injustice, with the most wicked Designs, betrayed him into Difficulties; and purely because he refused to be subservient to them in those Designs, the principal Object of which was the enslaving their Country, have basely taken advantage of the Situation to which they had reduced him, in order to complete his Ruin; and thereby deprive their Country of an able and uniform Asserter of its Rights.

Every real Friend to the English Nation and Constitution, must therefore with Mr. Goddard Success and Victory over his Enemies, because he has deserved it, by bravely maintaining his Post; and because his Enemies are also the Enemies of Justice, of Liberty and their Country: But whether he succeeds or not, he is entitled to our Gratitude and Applause, nor will he finally lose his Reward.

This World, indeed, is not a Place of Rewards and Punishments, so much as of Discipline and Trial, therefore Fraud and Oppression, are often suffered to prevail against Equity and Justice—for the general Wickedness of a Nation never fails to draw down national Punishment; and the usual Dispensation of Providence, is, to let loose wicked Men, as Plagues and Scourges, and Executioners of divine Vengeance upon the Sins of Mankind. For this Reason the most base and Villanous Designs, are frequently permitted to succeed against the most salutary and patriotic; and the worst of Men to triumph over the most generous Supporters of national Rights—But, tho' for wife and good Ends such Events are permitted, yet not one generous, virtuous Action, nor one base wicked one, of the Friends or Enemies of Mankind—The Patriot or the Traytor, shall lose its proper Reward, either in this World or the next, if not in both. Such Conflicts in a right Cause, tho' unsuccessful, are beheld in Heaven with Delight, and on Earth by all good Men.

In this difficult and hazardous Post, Mr. Goddard has the Honour to appear at present, and to have acquitted himself hitherto, with a Spirit and Address, that meets with the highest Applause of all, from whom it could do Honour, or give Pleasure to a worthy Man.

I have read Mr. Goddard's Narrative, shewing the Conduct of Messrs. G— and W—, his late Partners in the Printing Business in Philadelphia, and as the Narrative carries the Marks of Truth and Probability in every Circumstance, and has never been contradicted, which undoubtedly it would have been if not true, I therefore believe the whole of it, which is agreeable to the Opinion

of all my Acquaintance. By this it evidently appears that the original Design of these worthy Partners, in engaging in this Business, was, to obtain a Press that should be entirely subservient to their own Views, and that those Views were, to betray and destroy the Liberties of their Country, and aggrandize themselves upon its Ruins. This, or some other base Design was at first suspected by some of Mr. Goddard's Friends who knew the Men, and warn'd him to be upon his Guard against them. They thought proper to conceal their Designs from him, affecting an Appearance of Candour and Fairness, but artfully took Measures to involve him in Difficulties, and make him absolutely dependant upon them. When they had so far succeeded, that it was not probable he would be able to extricate himself from the Snare in which they had entangled him, and had obtained such Advantages over him, that few Men in his Situation would have had Courage or Virtue to resist them, or withstand the Temptations they used to seduce him to their Purposes, They then ventured to unmask their Designs, and let him see the dirty Work in which he was to be employed; but finding his Integrity and Resolution to be Proof against both their Menaces and Allurements, they have ever since strenuously laboured to destroy him whom they could not corrupt; to effect which, they have not scrupled to prostitute that Power, with which they were invested solely for the public Good. It must give Pleasure to every honest Man, to find such Men, and such Measures, so unexpectedly defeated.

And it must give us a pleasing Hope, that Providence has not yet wholly abandoned us, when we see Men raised up so well qualified to confound the Devices that wicked Men have formed against our Rights and Liberties. Mr. Goddard's Cause is now become the Cause of his Country, and of all America, and I hope they will unite to support him.

New-York, Oct. 14.

It was a Matter of Astonishment to all the British Colonies, that the Author of so vile a Piece as that published during the Time of the Stamp-Act, under the Signature of *Americanus*, should have been admitted into the Assembly of Pennsylvania! The plain Design of that Piece, was, to check and suppress the Spirit of Opposition to the Stamp-Act, that then prevailed; to persuade the People of America, that the Parliament of Great Britain had an undoubted Right to tax, and make Laws to bind us, in all Cases whatsoever, and that it was unlawful and highly criminal in us, to refuse Submission to all such Laws; in short the whole Tendency of *Americanus's* Piece, at that critical Time, was to introduce the Stamp-Act, and aid the Ministry in their Designs of enslaving America. We were treacherously persuaded to admit the Right of Taxing us, and submit to the Stamp-Act, which he allowed to be a Hardship upon us, on purpose to give Credit to the Scheme he proposed to us for getting rid of it, which was, by humble Petition and Remonstrance—[The Efficacy of which Measure has since appeared, in numerous Instances]—*Americanus* expatiated on the Advantages we received from Great Britain, the Unreasonableness and Ingratitude of refusing to bear a Part in the Expence of our own Preservation—The Impracticability of uniting the Colonies in any Scheme of Self defence, or raising Supplies sufficient for that Purpose, the Necessity of vesting the Power to do this in the Parliament of Great Britain—Our Safety in trusting this Power to their Hands, the Improbability that they would abuse it—their Power to compel us to it if we did refuse, our Inability to resist, the Duty of the Parliament to insist upon our Obedience and Submission—which if voluntary on our Part, would be our wisest and safest Course, since then we might safely rely upon the paternal Tendernefs of Great Britain to take off every Burden that was really grievous, upon our humble Petition.—Thus did this insidious Enemy artfully endeavour to seduce us into an Acknowledgment and Admission of the Right to Tax us—And the Principle being one established, our Contention for Freedom, would have been at an End immediately—Submission to every Burden or Imposition that Avarice, Pride, Cruelty or Wantonness could lay upon us, would have been henceforth our miserable Destiny. And yet, oh amazing Insatiation! The Man whose Principles and Endeavours would have betray'd his Country into this State—A Man who in his private Conduct from the worst Motives appears to have practised a Series of Arts of Treachery, Injustice and Cruelty in order to ruin an Individual, for doing his Duty—A Man who appears thus flagrantly culpable, both in his private and public Conduct, has again found Means to get himself elected one of the Representatives of the Assembly of Pennsylvania!

G.

Mr. HOLT,

AS it is very probable that some persons will endeavour to represent the late change of Sheriffs in Ulster, as a very hard and partial act; all I would ask of those persons is, that they would recollect that Mr. Low, who was as good a Sheriff as any of the counties ever had, was displaced for no other reason than his being disagreeable to the

then member  
desirous of  
served as

Capt. Hult, in late James Mag Island, for gale of W had lost all top Mast, damaged.

Capt. P. Dominica, twenty six worthy, in Days before which Acc his Masts.

The Sn for London Noon; Joh died the V the comman

Sunday Capt. Norm Major Town of King's C

The Brig a Month ago, last return'd, That on Tue

so, lying to, W. a very h shipped a S Quarter Rail every Thing

two Rudder mages in left that two Sea J. Conally, w

Leg broke; back for New took a Pilot On Tuesda

ner Malden- 39, 7, spoke New-York f saw Capt. R The ship

Gage, Capt. K [The Impo FR had at the Rotton Ro

Brig Dian berland, J. C fax; Betty, outward—

Britannia, J. Monduras. C. Andersen, St. Croix; L. Lindsey, Rh

Humbird, T Cleared.—S 2. Norman, Severin, J. Mathelin, Ph

lina; Two S Speedwell, J. North-Caroli

THE begin lowing Order The Theo Anatomy, Chirurgery, Human

The Practic Materia M N. B. T Classes will be

The first l by Dr. Middl o'Clock prece GENTLEMEN

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Whoever take the subscriber ble, and any be prosecuted

RAN instant a high Dutch about 16 year and pretty mu she went aw and white cal

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N. B. All not to harbour it at their per



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ing Hope, that Pro-  
ndoned us, when we  
fied to confound the  
e formed against our  
Goddard's Cause is  
Country, and of all  
ill unite to support

ow-York, Oct. 14.  
ment to all the Bri-  
of so vile a Piece as  
e of the Stamp-Act,  
icanus, should have  
y of Pennsylvania I  
was, to check and  
on to the Stamp-Act,  
made the People of  
of Great Britain had  
make Laws to bind  
that it was unlaw-  
to refuse Submission  
whole Tendency of  
ritical Time, was to  
aid the Ministry in  
merica. We were  
omit the Right of  
the Stamp-Act, which  
upon us, on purpose  
e proposed to us for  
by humble Petition  
eacy of which Mean-  
erous Instances—  
Advantages we re-  
e Unreasonableness  
bear a Part in the  
on—The Impracti-  
in any Scheme of  
s sufficient for that  
ing the Power to do  
Britain—Our Safety  
Hands, the Impro-  
it—their Power to  
e, our Inability to  
ment to inflict upon  
—which if voluntary  
it and safest Course,  
upon the paternal  
take off every Bur-  
on our humble Pe-  
Enemy artfully en-  
acknowledgment and  
us—And the Prin-  
our Contention for  
in End immediately  
or Imposition that  
antonness could lay  
ceforth our misera-  
azing Infatuation!  
Endeavours would  
this State—A Man  
om the worst Mo-  
Series of Arts of  
ty in order to ruin  
uty—A Man who  
e, both in his pri-  
gain found Means  
Representatives of

G.  
some persons will  
e late change of  
rd and partial act;  
is, that they would  
as good a Sheriff  
was displaced for  
disagreeable to the

then members for that county, who were very  
desirous of preferring the gentleman, who is now  
served as he served Mr. Low.

## TIT for TAT

NEW-YORK, October 17.

Capt. Hooper from the West-Indies, the 23d  
ult. in lat. 31, lon. 69, 20, spoke with Capt.  
James Magrah, in the Brig Nancy, from Rhode-  
Island, for Jamaica, who had met with a violent  
gale of Wind, or rather Hurricane, in which he  
had lost all his Horses, carried away his Main-  
top Mast, and his Vessel was otherwise much  
damaged.

Capt. Paul Miller, in twenty-four Days from  
Dominica, the 7th Instant, in Lat. 37, 35, in  
twenty six fathom Water, spoke with Capt. Lang-  
worthy, in a brig from Rhode-Island, who twenty  
Days before had been overtaken by a Hurricane, by  
which Accident he lost twenty two Horses and all  
his Masts, and was then returning to Rhode-Island.

The Snow Lisbon, from the Bay of Honduras,  
for London, put in here for Provisions last Friday  
Noon; John Stevenson, her late Master, having  
died the Wednesday before, she came in under  
the command of Capt. Green.

Sunday failed for England the Fox Mast Ship,  
Capt. Norman, in which Vessel went Passengers  
Major Tovey, The Rev. Mr. Miles Cooper, President  
of King's College in this City, and some others.

The Brig Charming Sally, Capt. John Taylor, who about  
a Month ago, sail'd from this Port for Madeira, on Sunday  
last return'd, in Distress, and gives the following Account—  
That on Tuesday the 24th Sept. in Lat. 39, 30, Lon. 61,  
20, lying to, under a balanced Main Sail, the Wind S. by  
W. a very hard Gale, and a dangerous Sea running, they  
shipped a Sea on their Starboard Quarter, by which the  
Quarter Rails, Stanchions, Ruff-Trees, both Boats, and  
every Thing on the Deck was carried away; the Tiller and  
two Rudder Irons, broke, the Main Sail split, and Da-  
mages in lesser Matters, too numerous to mention; besides  
that two Seamen, viz. Ed. Richards, was sorely bruised, and  
J. Conally, with'd overboard and drowned, and the Captain's  
Leg broke; who in this dismal Situation concluding to put  
back for New-York, arrived on the 14th, off Sandy-Hook,  
took a Pilot on board, and on Monday came up to Town.

On Tuesday in 30 Days from Quebec, arrived the Schoo-  
ner Maiden-Head, Capt. Castle, who on the 5th Inst. Lat.  
39, 7, spoke with a Ship, (Capt. Houston, or Ullick) from  
New-York for Liverpool, all well. On the 24th Sept. he  
saw Capt. Reves, lying in the Gut of Canseau.

The ship Dutches of Gordon, Capt. Winn, and Lady  
Gage, Capt. Kemble, wait only for a Wind to sail for London.  
[The *Impartialist* not in Time for this Paper.]

FREEMAN'S ALMANACK, to be  
had at the Printing-Office, on Hunter's Quay,  
Rotten Row.

Custom-House, New-York, Inward Entries.

Brig Diana, P. Miller, Jun. from Dominica, Sloop Com-  
berland, J. Conkling, Hispaniola; Clarissa, P. Vail, Hal-  
fax; Betty, B. Lindsey, Rhode-Island.

Outward—Ship Lady Gage, S. Kemble, for London;  
Britannia, J. Waldron, Jamaica; Beaver, P. De Feyster,  
Monduras. Brig Charming Patty, S. Weeks, Dublin; Mary,  
C. Andersen, South-Carolina. Sloop Lawrence, J. Gardner,  
St. Croix; Lydia, J. Freebody, Jun., and Sloop Betty, B.  
Lindsey, Rhode-Island; Good-Latent, D. Harrison, Africa;  
Humbird, T. Cox, Rhode-Island.

Cleared—Ship Dutches of Gordon, J. Winn; and Fox,  
Z. Norman, to London; Hope, A. Stewart, Honduras;  
Severin, J. Hathorne; and Sloop Elizabeth and May, J.  
Mathelin, Philadelphia; Phoenix, J. Sprague, North-Car-  
olina; Two Sisters, T. Richardson, St. Augustine. Schooner  
Speedwell, J. Devereaux, Newfoundland; Active, P. Scott,  
North-Carolina.

New-York, King's College, 16th Oct. 1771.

THE Medical Lectures will  
begin on Monday the 4th of Nov. next, in the fol-  
lowing Order,

The Theory of Physic, by Dr. MIDDLETON.  
Anatomy, by Dr. CLOSSY.

Chirurgery, with a complete Course of Operations upon the  
Human Body, by Dr. JONES.

The Practice of Physic, by Dr. S. BARD.

Materia Medica and Pharmacy, by Dr. MIDDLETON.

N. B. The Introductory Lectures to the different  
Classes will be public, as usual.

The first Lecture will be delivered in the College-Hall,  
by Dr. Middleton, upon a general Medical Subject, at 12  
o'clock precisely, where the Doors will be open for all  
Gentlemen who will please there to attend.

RAN away on Saturday the 12th

instant, from the subscriber, living at the Ship-yards,  
an indentured servant girl, named CATHERINE BEASLEY,  
about 15 years of age, fair complexion, smooth faced, of a  
moulding stature, blue ey'd; had on a calico gown, blue  
quilted petticoat, and took with her several other clothes.  
Whoever takes up and returns the said servant girl, to me  
the subscriber, shall be handsomely rewarded for their trou-  
ble, and any person, who keeps, or entertains her, shall  
be prosecuted as the law directs, by

JAMES DICKSON.

RAN away last Monday the 14th,

instant, from the subscriber living in Irish-Street:  
a high Dutch servant girl named Catherine Araway Guilan,  
about 16 years of age, short and well made, brown hair  
and pretty much mark'd with the small pox, had on when  
she went away, a black and white stuff petticoat, a red  
and white calico do, a ozaburgs short gown, a short red  
cloak, black bonnet, a pair of stockings and shoes. Whoever  
takes up and secures said servant so that her master may  
have her again, shall have two Dollars reward if taken in  
the city, and 20s. if taken out of the city, and other rea-  
sonable charges paid by me,

GEORGE CAMPBELL,  
or the Printer hereof.

N. B. All makers of vessels and others are forewarned  
not to harbour, or carry off the said girl, as they shall answer  
it at their peril.

Just imported in the Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble, from London,  
and the last Vessels from Hull, Bristol, &c. and to be sold

By WILLIAM WIKOFF,

In QUEEN-STREET, near the Fly,

A large and neat Assortment of Dry Goods, suitable to the Season,  
Amongst which are, viz.

BLUE, brown and drab  
colour'd broad cloths,  
Blue, red & cloth colour'd coatings,  
Devonshire kerseys,  
Plains and half-plains,  
Bearskins and Bath coatings,  
Indian blankets,  
Red and white flannels,  
Emboss'd ditto,  
Red, blue and yellow serges,  
Spotted swanskins,  
Rugs and blankets,  
Serge denims and overhafts,  
Camblets and camblets,  
Callimancoes and durans,  
Rattinets and shalloons,  
Mens and womens cotton and  
worsted hose,  
Calicoes and cottons,  
India chintzes and Patna's,  
Fins and needles of all sorts,  
Dit powder and wafers,  
Mens and womens,  
childrens gloves & mitts,  
Swing filts,  
Black and coloured breeches pat-  
terns,  
Cambric and lawn,  
Threads of all sorts,  
Broad and narrow bindings,  
India and English taffeties,  
India ell wide Persians,  
Cotton and silk romal handker-  
chiefs,

—Likewise, Wine, rum, sugar, molasses, nutmeg, pepper,  
and a few barrels fresh pickled COD FISH.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

At his store in Maiden-Lane,  
Has just imported, a variety of the following goods, which  
he will sell upon the lowest terms for cash, short credit, or  
country produce, wholesale or retail;

A Neat assortment of fa-  
shionable broades  
Strip'd and plain lutestrings  
Strip'd and plain mantuas  
Changeable silks  
Damask  
Black, spotted and figured  
sattins  
White figur'd ditto  
Black, white, blue and green  
peelongs  
Alamode  
Servanets and Persians  
Superfine broad cloth  
Fine Bath beavers  
Dress'd serge  
Bearskins  
Rattinets—Shalloons  
Green  
Red  
Blue  
Naps  
Duffels  
Osnaburgs  
Ribbons of all sorts  
Black cravats  
Black Barcelona  
Black mode and  
White farfuet handkerchiefs  
Red and white flannel  
Callimancoes  
Durans  
Tammies  
Plain and strip camblets  
Cross-bar'd ditto  
Calicoes  
Cottons  
Chintzes  
Printed linen  
Copper plate bed furniture  
Cambricks  
Plain and sprigg'd muslin  
Plain lawns  
Sprigg'd lawn aprons and  
handkerchiefs  
Flower'd, strip and plain  
Ghenting  
Check'd and plain Ghenting  
handkerchiefs  
Plain and flower'd gauze

Printed and check do.  
Mantuas, peelongs, and sattins,  
Figur'd and black ribbons,  
Black, blue and green plushes,  
Felt hats of all sizes,  
Bibles and testaments,  
Watts's psalms,  
Dillworth's spelling books, and  
Primmers,  
Writing paper,  
Bombazens and crapes,  
7-8, 9d, wide and 3-8 cotton  
and linen checks,  
Strip'd Holland and bed bunts,  
7-8, and 9d. wide Irish linens,  
Dutch dowlas and garlis,  
Tandems and pistol lawns,  
Irish and Russia sheetings,  
Dutch and British ozaburgs,  
Brown rolls and Hessians  
White and brown buckrams,  
Wire and mould shirt buttons,  
3d, 6d, 10d, 12d, and 20d. nails  
7 by 9, and 8 by 10 Taylor's  
window glass,  
London pewter—Dishes, plates,  
basins, quarts, pints,  
Table and tea spoons,  
Knives and forks,  
Barlow penknives,  
Cutteen and pistol cap do.  
Powder and shot—And many  
other articles, too tedious to  
mention.

—Likewise, Wine, rum, sugar, molasses, nutmeg, pepper,  
and a few barrels fresh pickled COD FISH.

ROBERT SINCLAIR,

At his store in Maiden-Lane,  
Has just imported, a variety of the following goods, which  
he will sell upon the lowest terms for cash, short credit, or  
country produce, wholesale or retail;

Irish sheeting  
Irish and Scotch linens  
White drilling  
Brown linen  
3-4, 7-8, and yard wide cot-  
ton and linen check  
Bed furniture check  
Cotton counterpanes  
Bed bunts and bed tickings  
Dy'd pillows and cushions  
White jeans and jennets  
Fine figur'd drawboys  
Plain and corded dimities  
Clouting diaper  
Glazed linen  
Mens silk, cotton, thread,  
and worsted hose  
3, 4, and 6 thread black and  
buff breeches patterns  
4, and 4 pins  
Sewing silk  
Scotch and Flemish thread  
Black, blond and Dutch lace  
Writing paper  
Fans  
Fine chip hats  
Ditto for covering  
Scotch carpets  
Check handkerchiefs  
Mens shoes and pumps  
Womens silk mitts  
Spotted ermine  
Felt hats  
Sailors bound ditto  
Shoe  
Knee } Buckles  
Stock  
Scotch snuff  
Congo tea  
Pearl barley  
Rice  
Old Madeira wine  
Teneriff ditto  
Old Jamaica spirits  
Geneva in casks  
London porter in bottles  
With a variety of other ar-  
ticles, too tedious to be in-  
serted

To be sold, at public Vendue,

On Tuesday the 10th Day of December next ensuing, or at private  
Sale any time before;

A House and Lot of ground in Queen-  
Street, lately belonging to the Estate of Mrs. Tice  
Henderson, (deceased) and is now occupied by Messrs. John and  
William Inlay; it is well known for its most convenient Situa-  
tion for a Merchant's Store, which has been kept there for many  
Years. There will likewise be sold at the same Time, or at pri-  
vate Sale, another framed House, belonging to the same Estate,  
in King-Street, next Door to the Widow Duane's, and is now  
in the Tenure of John Smith, Esq; For Particulars inquire of  
the Subscribers.

New-York, Oct.

10, 1771.

S S

THE Subscriber having been

unanimously chosen to succeed Mr. Barber, as master  
at the school at New-bridge in Hackinsack, he will use his  
utmost endeavours to merit the approbation of all concern'd,  
by his care and attention in the Education of his pupils,  
whom he will instruct in all the necessary branches of  
English learning, and fit for College in the most expedi-  
tious and accurate manner.

The situation is remarkably healthy and delightful,  
abounding with the best provisions.

The Scholars may be boarded for £. 14 Pr. Ann. which  
is from 4 to 6 cheaper than at any of the neighbouring  
schools.

The school will be opened on Monday next the 14th of  
October, 1771. by the public's,

most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN WRIGHT.

SCRIVENER'S OFFICE, &amp;c.

Established in June. 1764,

By JOHN C. KNAPP,

Attorney at Law, de B. R.

ON whom the Public may rely,  
for the most candid and satisfactory Advices in all  
Cases of Law and Equity.

Bills, Answers, and all other Proceedings in Chancery;  
Memorials, Petitions, Deeds, Wills, and every other Instru-  
ment in Writing, drawn effectually to answer the Purposes  
intended.

A L S O,

Deeds and other Writings perused—satisfactory Opinion  
given as to their Validity.

Debts recovered in an easy, expeditious Manner, at most  
Times, without Law.

Letters of Attorneys Certificates, &c. perfected under the  
City Seal, or otherwise, as occasion may require.

Executors and Administrators instructed in the due Execution  
of their Office, whereby to prevent the great Trouble and  
Expence which often arises from the Want of Knowledge  
therein.

Seafaring Men and other Strangers who many Times meet  
with Difficulty in Matters not altogether relative to the Law,  
will be particularly assisted; and all other the general Busi-  
ness of this Office carefully executed with strict Integrity,  
and the most immediate Dispatch.

Considerable Sums of Money to be let on good Secu-  
rity, Bottomry, &c. £. 300 at 6 per Cent.

Also to be sold, a very good Negro Wench, about 20  
Years old, warranted sober and honest; has one Boy 5 Years,  
another 3 Years old: Also a Wench about 21 Years old,  
with a Boy 3 Years old, this last from the Country.

DANCING SCHOOL,

WILL be opened at the House

of the Subscriber in Broad-Street, on Monday the  
18th, Instant, to be continued on Mondays, Wednesdays,  
and Fridays. Ladies taught the Guitar, or Dancing at  
their own Houses, by their Humble Servant,

W. C. HULETT.

To be Lett and Immediately Entered on.

A Good and convenient dwelling house in broad street,  
next door to John Livingston Esq; either with or  
without furniture: Inquire of the Printer hereof.

Machine to dress FLOUR.

THE King has been pleased to grant unto JOHN  
MILNE, of Manchester, his royal letters patent,  
for all his colonies in America, &c. for the sole making and  
vending his new invented machines, for the dressing the  
flour of wheat, &c. which machines, are found to be of  
great utility by all persons who have them in use; they  
not only make the flour look better, but also make it use  
better, as they make it more lively, and will dispatch three  
times as much business, in the same time, as the common  
method of bolting with cloths; and they will do that business  
at one operation, which, to be done with cloths, requires  
several, for they will dress fine flour two seconds and three  
seconds, and clean the bran at one operation; or they may  
make two sorts, or only one sort of flour, by moving the  
partitions within the box just as the person pleases who attends  
it; and considering their duration are much cheaper than  
cloths. Also, his new invented machines for cleaning wheat,  
barley, &c. which takes out seeds, dust, &c. and will break  
and destroy smut-balls, and will give a brightness and lustre  
to the grain.

The said machines are to be sold by JOHN MILNE, and  
Co. at their house in Manchester; or by applying to  
James Milne (son of the said John Milne) who is now at  
Capt. Robert Sinclair's, in Maiden Lane, New-York.

To the PUBLIC.

HAVING had an experience of Mr. Milne's new invent-  
ed patent machines, for bolting flour and cleaning  
wheat at my mill where they are now to be seen at work, at  
Long-Island, I think it my duty to declare, that they are a  
curious, expeditious, and elegant contrivance, and what, in my  
opinion, will answer every purpose for which they are deli-  
gated, and likewise be of great service to the public.

JACOB SEBRING, Jun.

TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD,

Maryland, Piscataway, Sept. 30, 1771.

RAN AWAY from the

Subscriber, on the 1st Instant, an English indentured  
servant Man named THOMAS PHILLIPS, by Trade a  
Taylor, 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high. Had on when he went  
away, a light coloured Frize Coat, bound, trimm'd with  
Gold Basket Buttons, unlined, and about half worn, Nan-  
keen Jacket and Breeches, the Button Holes of the Jacket  
bound with the same, a new Dowlas Shirt, Thread Stock-  
ings, turned Pumps, and a Felt Hat, commonly cock'd up  
behind, wears his own black Hair, tied behind, of a dark  
Complexion, and a grim sower Look. He ran away some  
Time ago, and then he got enlisted with Soldiers at Balti-  
more Town, but was apprehended before they left that  
Place; it is probable he will endeavour to get to Philadel-  
phia, to the Soldiers there. Whoever apprehends said Ser-  
vant, and secures him in any Gaol, so that his Master gets  
him again, shall have the above Reward and reasonable  
Charges paid if brought home, by

WILLIAM DUVALL.

THREE POUNDS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 22d instant at

night, out of the stable of Benjamin Kendall, near  
the Cross Keys, in Chestnut-Street, Philadelphia; a bay  
mare, fourteen hands and half high, thirteen years o'd, has  
a small star in her forehead, and some white hairs in her  
mane and near the withers, occasioned by the collar; her  
mane and tail large and thick, and her knees bend inward,  
is a natural pacer and carries her head low. Likewise  
stolen a half worn hackney saddle, double flap, hog skin  
seat, the maker's name Thompson Parker. Philadelphia in  
copper-plate on the tree, and a double reined bridle, the  
curb lost. Whoever secures the thief in any goal, so as he  
may be brought to justice, and deliver the mare to the sub-  
scriber, shall have the above reward, or Thirty Shillings  
for the mare alone, with reasonable charges, paid by  
BENJAMIN KENDALL.

N. B. Certain intelligence has been received of the man  
that stole the above described mare; his name is JAMES  
HILL, an Englishman horn, but says he has lived some  
time in New-England government, and is supposed to have  
gone that way: He is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high,  
appears to be about the age of 30, of a fresh complexion,  
a little bald headed, gray hairs and curl'd, is very talkative  
and fond of strong liquors; had on a blue cloth coat, better  
than half worn; black jacket, and black stocking breeches,  
and white stockings.



## POET'S CORNER.

From the London Evening Post, July 16.

On reading in the news papers that some Gentlemen had formed the project to act as waiters at the ensuing Installation, for the more commodiously seeing the Ceremony and Company!

**DOUBTLESS**, this paragraph is spurious,  
No Gentlemen that grace this Isle,  
Could ever be so meanly curious,  
Or stoop to a disguise so vile.  
The futile puppet-show of Windsor,  
Who, that had taste, would not disdain,  
Or for the sight would give a pin, Sir,  
That had of self-respect a grain?  
On pretty Misses pomp so silly  
May possibly pass well enough,  
Or ev'n on Masters Jack and Billy,  
But sure a Man would scorn such stuff.

**NOTICE** is hereby given, to the Governors of the College, of the Province of New-York, in the City of New-York, in America, That they are desired to meet at the House of Richard Bolton, in the Broad Way, on Thursday the Seventeenth Day of October Instant, at Five o'Clock in the Afternoon.

LAMB. MOORE.

## ENNIS GRAHAM,

Has for sale, at his store, at the corner of Wall-street, a large assortment of goods, suitable for the season, imported in the last vessels from Europe:

**BEST** superfine Silk gloves  
Black and white  
Jow price broad cloth  
Mixt do.  
Hunters, forest and  
Fine Cassimer do.  
Twil'd coatings  
German ferges  
Devonshire kerseys  
Swanskins  
Flannens  
Wiltons  
Thickfets  
Genoa velvets  
Mauchester do.  
Feather'd do.  
Velvets  
Collar do.  
Nankens  
Fustians, fattinets  
Hair and  
Worsted plushes  
Rattinet shalloons  
Durants  
Callimancoes  
Tammies  
Camblets  
Duroys  
Sagathues  
Furniture checks  
Brown hollands  
Dowlas  
Irish linen  
Russia drillings  
Irish sheeting  
Oznaburges  
Silk Damascus  
Persians  
Taffeties  
Padufoys  
Silk and hair gro-  
grams  
Black silk prunello  
Cloth colour do.  
Black crape  
Dimities  
James  
Silk breeches pat-  
terns  
Vest do.  
Any of the above goods sold cheap, wholesale or retail. 14

Silk gloves  
Black and white  
Silk hose  
Mixt do.  
Barcelona handker-  
chiefs  
Persian do.  
Linen do.  
Silk ferrets  
Sewing silks  
Best scarf twill  
Silk garters  
Scarf twist buttons  
Worsted, do. gilt do.  
Metal, plated  
Pinchbeck shoe and  
knee buckles  
Steel do.  
Red tapes  
White do.  
Crewels  
Worsted gloves  
Plain worsted hose  
Ribbed do.  
Plain the ead  
Ribbed do.  
Worsted cord  
White shammy  
gloves  
Purple do.  
Horn buttons  
Nankens do.  
White thread do.  
Pins  
Writing paper  
Cambricks  
Long lawns  
Silk bordered  
tabbys  
Crimson fatten  
Black do.  
Peelongs  
Silk vellure  
Black serge dufoy  
Buff colour do.  
Everlasting  
Double allopecens  
Single do.  
Callicoes  
Duroys

Striped cotton  
Diapers  
Threads  
Green balize  
Red do.  
Brown buckrams  
Black do.  
White do.  
Glazed linens  
Wilton carpetting  
Stay tapes  
Livery laces  
Shammy skins  
Sealing wax  
Wafers in boxes  
Pinchbeck shoe and  
knee buckles  
Steel do.  
Taylors irons  
Do. shears and scis-  
sars  
Notches  
Brass thimbles  
GOLD and silver  
buttons  
Do broad hat laces  
Narrow do.  
Gold and silver  
Epolets  
Gold & silver garters  
Do. do. Vellum  
— threads  
— pearl  
— spangles  
— cord  
— hat bands  
— chain  
Gold and silver  
buttons and loops  
spangled  
Do. do. bindings  
Do. Spangled loops  
for coats  
Do. do. frogs  
— bordering loops  
— imbroidered vest  
with spangles  
Silver do. worked  
upon white and  
purple tabby

## NICHOLAS HOFFMAN,

At his Store in Dock-Street, near Coenties-Market, Has just imported in the Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble, from London, and the last Vessels from Liverpool and Bristol:

**CLOTH** coloured coatings  
Blue do.  
Red do.  
Green knap frizes  
Blue do.  
Cloth coloured do.  
Blue and mix'd German ferges  
Blue and mix'd forest cloths  
6-4, and yd. wide Bath coat-  
ings  
Yard wide hunters  
Striped blankets  
Scarlet broad cloths  
Blue & brown do. (from 7s. to  
Black & drab do.) 15s. p. yd.  
Swanskins  
Shalloons  
Durants  
Tammies  
7-8, and yd. wide Irish linens  
Silk romals  
Black Barcelona handker-  
chiefs  
Cotton romals  
Writing paper  
Black Persians  
India taffeties  
Black satin peolong  
Black and blue callimancoes  
Velvets  
Flints  
Hanover lace  
Dowlas  
Apron and cap tapes

Broad and narrow camblets  
Pins  
Sewing silk  
Irish sheeting  
Cutteau knives  
Knives and forks  
Buckrams  
Cambricks and lawns  
Ghenting handkerchiefs  
Cross bar and fig'd, double  
folded  
Stuffs  
Chequered camblets  
Barley corns  
Bombazeens  
Oznaburges  
Bed ticks  
Clouting diapers  
Fustians  
Black breeches patterns  
Scotch threads  
Felt hats  
Taylors shears  
Ivory and horn combs  
Shoe buckles  
Ink powders  
Basket buttons  
Metal and brass coat and  
vest buttons  
Gartering  
Quality bindings  
Yd. wide, & 6-4 check linens

## BOLTING CLOTHS,

Also, a few hogheads of extraordinary good TOBACCO.

**NEW-YORK**: Printed by JOHN HOLT, at the Printing-Office on HUNTER'S-QUAY, Rotten-Row, where all Sorts of Printing Work is done in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition. Advertisements of no more Length than Breadth are inserted for Five Shillings, four Weeks, and One Shilling for each Week after, and larger Advertisements in the same Proportion.

## ABEEL and BYVANCK,

At the sign of the Spade near Coenties Market, Albany Pier. Have just imported by the Friendship, Capt. Lewis from Bristol, and the last vessels from London:

**A Large assortment of ironmon-**  
agery and cutlery ware and which they sell reason-  
able wholesale or retail.

Also Nails, tacks, and brads, of all sizes, London T C  
Steel, Blister'd and German do. hoop and sheet iron, London  
and Bristol Pewter, Sweets and American bar iron, iron  
pots, kettles, tea kettles, skillets, waggon and cart boxes,  
allum, brimstone, copperas, red-wood, log-wood, powder,  
shot, bar-lead, anvils, vices, and beck irons, sad irons,  
spades, shovels, trace, jack, and squirrel chains; the very best  
saw mill, cross cut and pit saws, saddles, and fiddle strings,  
bird cages, leaf-gold, argol, pumice, rotten-stone, and  
emery.

And assortment of looking glasses from £. 11 to 25, and  
a very curious and large assortment of japan'd ware.

## TEN EYCK and SEAMAN,

At their Flour Store near Coenties-Market,  
Have for Sale, either wholesale or retail:

**RUM**—Spirits,  
Muscovado sugars,  
Loaf and lump do.  
Molasses—Tea,  
Allspice—Ginger,  
Pepper,  
Indigo, the best French, purple  
and copper.  
Teneriff wine by the pipe, half  
pipe, or quarter cask,  
Chocolate—Coffee,  
Ware's best Scotch snuff,  
Wool cards of the best kind,  
Shot—Bar lead.

Best F F gun powder,  
Window glass, 7 by 9, and 8  
by 10,  
Choice Taunton ale,  
Pewter in small handy casts,  
about 200 in each, assorted,  
with dishes, plates, basins,  
and spoons.  
4d. 6d. 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and  
24d. nails.  
The best old Virginia tobacco,  
by the hoghead,  
A few barrels of good beef.  
Butter in firkins.

## Notice to the Public,

**THAT** the UNIVERSAL STORE  
of G. DUYCKINCK, at the Sign of the L-oking-  
glass, the corner of the Old Slip-market, is now removed to  
his dwelling house, next but one from the same corner, also  
running back to the next street, or Little Dock-street, be-  
tween the widow Duyckinck, and Richard Ten Eyck, Baker,  
being one and the same store.—He has imported from London  
and Bristol, by the last vessels, A large assortment of goods,  
such as have not been imported to this city before—being a  
curious assortment of valuable goods, viz. China cut  
flint glass, looking-glasses, particular pictures, whose prints  
cost from one hundred to three hundred guineas, for engrav-  
ing.

A L S O, A large assortment of  
D R U G S,

with every article connected therewith,  
And also in those sundry branches, as  
Painters and Limners Colours,

Dyers and Fullers Articles,  
Window Glass of all Sizes,  
with Coach and Plate Glass;

Founders and Smelters Articles,  
Jewellers Stones, &c.

London and hard Metal Pewter;

Sheet Lead;

Ditto Brass;

Do. Copper;

Do. Tin;

Do. Iron;

Steel of different Sizes and Marks,

Nails and Shot of all Sizes,

Writing Paper of all do.

A L S O, an Assortment of

Paper Hangings and Carpetting.

DISTILLERS ARTICLES,

Spicery—Snuff.

And variety of other articles for country stores and the  
army, too tedious to mention, which he will dispose of on  
the most reasonable terms.

## JOHN AMIEL,

Has imported in the Ship Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble from  
LONDON;

**D**ouble refin'd loaf sugar  
Single do.  
Spices of all kinds  
Jar and cask raisins and cur-  
rants  
Jordan almonds  
Soft shell do.  
Turkey figs  
Aniseed, caraway-seed,  
and sage  
White and brown sugar candy  
India soy and catchup  
Fine French and Spanish  
olives  
Pickled walnuts  
Glosser and Cheshire cheese  
Bakst salt, and salt petre  
Split peas  
Corks  
Staple flinglafs  
Fig and powder blue  
Florence oil  
Finest pearl barley  
Mogul and Andrew cards  
Fine long glass'd pipes  
Best Durham mustard, loose  
and in bottles  
Black pepper  
Sugar almonds  
Do. plumba  
Carraways  
Barley sugar  
Capalare  
Vermicelli  
Citron

Stoughton's Bitters  
Turkington's balsam  
Best small Italian capers  
Hardham's No. 43  
Straubourgh  
Sausfi  
Plain rappee  
Weston's Scotch in  
bottles  
Do. in bladders  
Fine Kites-foot and Orono-  
ko tobacco  
Likewise has for sale, as usual,  
Maderia  
Red port  
Teneriff  
Frontignan  
French liqueurs  
Old spirits and brandy  
Rum and Geneva  
Porter and Taunton ale  
Best claret by the case or doz.  
Muscovado sugar  
Anchovies  
Allspice  
Oatmeal  
Prunelloes  
Prunes and tamarinds  
Indigo—New rice—Cayenne  
Wax tapers and  
Spermaceti candles  
Hyfon, common green,  
Shouhlong and behea teas  
Coffee, chocolate  
And every other article in  
the grocery way 1501—

Wholesale and retail, at the lowest prices, at his store in  
Smith-street.

## JOHN SCHUYLER, Jun.

At his Store in Dock-street,  
Between the Coenties and Slip-Market; has just import-  
ed in the Lady Gage, Capt. Kemble, from London, and  
the last vessels from Bristol, &c. a large and general  
assortment of goods suitable to the season, which he will  
sell on the lowest terms, for cash or credit; consisting of  
the following articles.

**B**LU E coatings of all  
Red, Do. Do.  
Cloth colour'd Do. Do.  
Blue, brown, and scarlet,  
Bath coatings, Do.  
Green, red and cloth co-  
lour'd frizes, Do.  
Blue and mixt German  
ferges,  
Blue and brown forest cloths,  
Green, blue, and red Col-  
chester baine,  
Blue and red duffels,  
Striped blankets  
Scarlet, blue, brown, mixt,  
and drab broad cloths, of  
all prices,  
Thick white swanskins.  
White, blue, scarlet, and  
yellow flannels.  
Strip and chain, Do.  
Strip linseys,  
Purple and white emboss'd  
serges,  
Red and white, Do. Do.  
Treble colour'd, Do. Do.  
Shalloons, buttons, binding  
and twill,  
Yard wide, 7-8 and yard 3-8  
apron checks,  
7-8 and yd. wd. Irish linens,  
from 2s. to 6s. per yard,  
Sergeadenims,  
Tandem, steifes  
Silk romal handkerchiefs  
Black Barcelona and silk  
handkerchiefs of all sorts,  
Black and white carvats,  
Scotch linen handkerchiefs,  
Cotton romals,  
Black and colour'd perfians,  
English taffeties,  
Black, blue and white pec-  
long satins,  
Flower'd and spotted broad  
fatinets,  
Purple gloves and mitts,  
Black shammy, Do.  
Colour'd shammy, Do.  
White gloves and mitts,  
Mens buckskin gloves,  
Mens black shammy, Do.  
Durants, tammies, and cal-  
limancoes,  
Apron and cap tapes,  
Broad and narrow camblets  
A large assortment of calli-  
coes,  
Sewing silks of all colours,  
Scarlet and black gimps,  
Fringes, scarlet cord,  
Ribbons of all sorts, a great  
variety,  
Brown and white Russia  
sheeting, Irish, Do.  
Buckrams,

Writing paper, bonnet, Do.  
Cambricks and lawns,  
Pistol and broad lawns,  
Minionet lawns  
Brown hollands,  
Kenting aprons and hand-  
kerchiefs,  
Black, white plain and  
figur'd gauze  
Hatband crapes and tiffany  
craps,  
Crape for womens gowns,  
Cross barr'd and figur'd dou-  
blefold stuffs,  
Check'd camblets,  
Shaded tabberts,  
Barley corns,  
Striped prunells, missionets,  
and silverets,  
Bombazeines,  
Dutch and Scotch oznaburges,  
Dutch tacks,  
Black and blue everlasting,  
Black figured drawboys,  
Dowlas,  
Bedticks and bedbunts,  
Clouting diapers,  
Pink, blue, black and white  
narrow perfians,  
Fustians,  
Mens plain and rib'd worsted  
hose,  
Womens blue worsted hose,  
Worsted caps, worsted mitts,  
Mens black breeches pat-  
terns,  
Muffates, blue and green.  
Beads and necklaces of all  
sorts—crewels,  
Knee garters,  
Scotch threads,  
Black and white gauze  
handkerchiefs,  
Felt hats, shot,  
Pewter plates, dishes, mugs,  
basons, and spoons,  
Knives and forks,  
Cutteau and penknives,  
Brass ink pots,  
Taylors shears and scissars,  
Horn buttons, metal Do.  
steeve, Do.  
Shoe buckles,  
Fine and coarse combs  
Brass kettles, frying pans,  
4lb. 4 1-2 and large brass pins,  
Ink powder, thimbles,  
Scotch snuff,  
Nutmegs, cinnamon, mace,  
and cloves,  
A few sets of elegant work'd  
muslin aprons, handker-  
chiefs, and treble ruffles,  
from £. 8, to £. 15 per  
set, with a variety of other  
articles too tedious to be  
inferred.

Just imported in the Friendship, Capt. John Lewis, from Bristol  
and to be sold by

## JOHN SCHUYLER, Jun.

At his Store in Great-Dock-Street, between the Coenties  
and Slip Market, on the usual Credit, the following Articles,  
**F**OUR penny, 8d. 10d. 12d. 20d. and 24d. nails  
7 by 9, 8 by 10, 6 by 8 win-  
dow glass  
A few boxes of pipes  
Hatters trimmings  
6-4, 8-4, & 10-4 rose blankets

## At TAYLOR and DE LANCEY's

## VENDUE STORE,

In QUEEN-STREET, the Corner of King-Street, nearly  
opposite Alderman DeBrosses's,

To be sold every Day this Week, cheap for Cash.

## IRISH linens, sheetings, dimities,

ell wide French stripes, counterpains, bed (bunns, and  
bed ticks; cotton and thread stocking, linen handkerchiefs  
and cotton romals, light and cloth colour'd sewing silks,  
light & cloth colour threads; blue, black, and cloth colour'd  
breeches patterns, red and blue coatings, best black Genoa  
velvet.—Green tea, mens and boys hats.—Writing paper,  
&c. &c.

To be let and immediately entered on,

A good convenient dwelling house, in Little Dock-street,  
between Coenties and Slip-market.—Inquire of the Printer.

1003

## WHEREAS on a complaint of

Samuel Tuder, of this city, merchant, an attach-  
ment was lately issued against the effects of Samuel Rogers,  
and Lemuel Brooks, of the colony of Connecticut, mer-  
chants, and on the 26th Sept. ult. notice thereof, according  
to law, publish'd in the news papers of this city; and  
whereas the whole of this proceeding was occasioned by a  
misunderstanding on both sides, between the parties concern-  
ed; and whereas the causes of the said misunderstanding  
and difference are now explained and removed, and all  
matters and accounts agreed and settled, to the satisfaction  
of a person duly authorized by the said Rogers and Brooks,  
and the parties on the other side in this city; therefore the  
said attachment being dismissed, the notice before mentioned  
in the public papers, is ordered to be discontinued; and  
the vindication of the said Rogers and Brooks, which was  
sent to be published, is by the agent before mentioned, on  
their behalf, countermanded.

Extracts from  
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In the fifth article of the protest, the clergy who agreed to the measure complained of, are charged with *extreme indecency* in proposing to make such an application without the concurrence of the PRESIDENT, COUNCIL, and REPRESENTATIVES of this dominion; and the protesters proceeded so far as to call it an *usurpation, repugnant to the rights of man-kind*. There are very hard words, but I hope they mean no more than to terrify us with the sound of them. Let us consider, as well as we can, how far those clergymen who favour the proposed plan of an American episcopate, and have agreed to the measure protested against, may be supposed to act herein agreeably, or not, to the minds of the legislature, and of the people in general. The laws of this country, and consequently the law-makers, have committed all the parishes in it to ministers who shall have received episcopal ordination; to ministers who must be attached to episcopal government in preference to any other form of church government; to ministers, part of whose

duty and trust it is to pay obedience to the episcopal authority; and to preserve themselves, by all legal and gentle means, under that obedience. The honourable his Majesty's council have, long ago, requested the bishop of London to commission his commissary to exercise that authority, which had been usual in this dominion, over the clergy; and, consequently, they requested the bishop to take out his own commission from the King: A sufficient proof that his Majesty's honourable council of this dominion, as become members of the church of England, prefer the episcopal, to any other form of church government. Four successive bishops of London have adhered to an aversion, whether you call it refusal or forbearance, for taking out a commission from the King, to qualify them to give proper commissions to their commissaries for exercising their authority over the clergy in this country. Under these circumstances, their honourable have lately set on foot an inquiry whether they may not, as a general court, deprive any clergyman, who deserves to be deprived, of this office. They, with the principal gentlemen, and I suppose the generality of people, feel the hardships of particular parishes in having no tribunal before which a minister can be properly and inconfeſtably deprived of his parish, let his conduct be ever so culpable; and he cannot, surely, be a good clergyman who does not sympathize with them in these feelings. I am thoroughly satisfied that their honourable have no other reason for desiring that an offending clergyman should be deprived of his office by the general court, but the necessary circumstances of the church in this country. They are moved by nothing in this affair but a due and generous attention to the want of a proper government of the clergy, as ecclesiastical persons. On the other hand, the clergy, from principle, it may be expected, are averse to episcopal authority, in the hands of laymen. Not to enter into the dispute about which is the best and most Apostolical form of church government, which does not come into the question before us, episcopal authority, in the hands of a bishop, is siter and safer, the clergy allege, than in the hands of laymen, though persons of the first rank, and of greatest judgment in the community; for two reasons. First, who can be so fit to deprive a minister of a parish, may even, to go farther, and take away his right to act as the minister of a parish, in any part of his Majesty's dominions, by cancelling his orders, as the person who gave him these orders, and qualified him to act as the minister of a parish? Besides, under this head, the clergy allege that a bishop will visit, will advise, will direct his clergy in their duty, and prevent, by these means, some from becoming objects of punishment; which is the most humane and desirable part of his office. But this most humane and desirable part of his office cannot be performed by the general court, or by episcopal authority in the hands of laymen. Secondly, though the clergy are well-perfused of the good and benevolent design of the honourable his Majesty's council, yet this good and benevolent design, and the consequence that may arise from the step to be taken from such an alteration in the form of church government, as that of placing episcopal authority in the hands of laymen, are manifestly two different subjects. If such an alteration as this should take place here, who can say that it may not be capiced, with amendments or decorations, in other of his Majesty's provinces? Who can say that it may not occasion, in process of time, a struggle among the various species of dissenters for introducing, establishing, and setting upmost, the several forms of church government, to which they, in their respective religious societies, are severally attached? Who can say that it may not be fatal to the church of England, in America? And if it be, who can say what effects this ruin of the national church in America may have upon the civil states of America? If we are to take history and past experience, for our guide, we know that episcopal government in the church, and monarchical government in the state, fell together in the mother country, and that their joint fall led the nation into a long variety of confusion, under which it could find no rest till it restored both these forms of government. Now, under the obligations laid upon the clergy, by the laws of the country, to choose the episcopal form of government before any other form of church government, under so pressing and reasonable a call from the honourable the council, from other persons of high rank and consideration, and I think I may say the people in general, for some proper rule and government respecting the clergy, and under as reasonable an aversion in the clergy to episcopal authority placed in the hands of laymen, what can be imagined so suitable to our circumstances, so likely to content all parties concerned, as such an American episcopate as shall afford a far better government of the clergy than either commissaries or the general court can pretend to provide us with, and shall have no kind of concern with any persons whatsoever besides the clergy? I cannot help being persuaded that sensible, judicious, and good men among the dissenters, while they are left to the enjoyment of their own privileges in the amplest manner, will not envy the church a favour which the clergy of it think necessary and useful for the government of themselves. There are, I suppose, disorderly persons among the dissenters as well as in the church; and such may be willing to see bad ministers get into the church, by the difficulty which a bishop must be under to judge of the merit or demerit of candidates for holy orders at the distance of three thousand miles; they may be glad to see that there is no way of removing bad ministers out of the church, or out of their parishes; they may be desirous of making their own advantages of such irregularities. But such disorderly persons, if there be any such among the dissenters, it is evident, deserve no encouragement. Several reasons may be assigned which hinder the favourers of the measure protested against from being so sanguine as to expect the open and active concurrence of the legislature. Were THEY to undertake this business fears might be raised on the one hand, and hopes on the other, that through their favour the bishop might obtain powers which we neither have to give him nor desire should be given him by any other persons. The clergy desire nothing, on this occasion, but a fit ruler for themselves. In this they are most immediately concerned; other people remotely, so far as they may receive benefit from good order among the clergy, in the regular and diligent discharge of their functions, and no farther. If the clergy, in such circumstances, may not be allowed, without waiting for farther active and open concurrence, which it is not likely for them to obtain, to speak their grievances and apprehensions in an humble address to the head of the church, who cannot be suspected of being ready to do any thing unreasonable at the instance of the clergy, they seem not to enjoy equal freedom with the ministers in other religious societies. In a word, we are not so vain as to imagine ourselves able to go through with business of this nature, in the face of an opposition from any considerable number of persons of weight and consequence among the laity, much less of an opposition from the legislature. All our hopes of success are founded in the persuasion that we are acting nothing contrary to the minds of the legislature, or of the people in general. We desire to conceal nothing of our intentions. The address proposed will soon be in the hands of as many people as are willing to peruse it. If it contains any harm to it, it will be the

**A**T his store in Smith-street, the corner of Wall-street, is now selling on the most reasonable terms, a great variety of goods suitable to this season, imported in the last vessels from London and Liverpool, viz—A large assortment of plated, gilt, platinum, metal, horn, scarf and mohair buttons; scarf and mohair twill, and sewing silk; a great variety of the newest fashion ribbons, pelouses, satines, taffeties, modes, sarfaets, perlians, lutelings, mantaus, padouys and other silks; tammies, durants, taboretts, striped ducks and plain camblets, shalloons; rattines and stuifs suitable for womens ware; calicoes, chintzes, damasks, taffeties, perlians and other Indian goods—striped blankets, Bath rug, broad cloths, seating and other woollen goods; threads, shoe, coat and quality bindings, gartering tapes, bobbing, velvets, janes and other Manchester goods; pewter, metal spoons, with many other articles as usual in the cutlery, jewelry, haberdashery, millinery and hosiery ways.

A L S O, 100 3

Down leather, racoons, and a few packs of good beaver.



**To be Let and entered upon im-**

mediately, in a convenient part of the city, **T**WO handsome rooms, with fire places in each, one on the first floor, with a small shop, the other on the second floor, with a bed room adjoining; and may be had either separately or together, with or without genteel furniture, and may be very suitable for a merchant or other gentleman, if single.—Inquire of the Printer hereof. 992

**HENRY REMSEN, AND COMPANY,**

Have imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and the last Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, a general assortment of seasonable goods, and will sell them on the very lowest terms, at their store in Hanover-Square, consisting of

**SCARLET**, green, blue, black, mixt, brown and drab broadcloths, shalloons, buttons and twill; striped and rose blankets; blue, red and mixt coatings; scarlet Bath coatings, mixed do. beaifskins and fear-noughts, kerseys and hunters cloth, green balse, spotted er-min, broad and narrow frizes, green, blue and red frizes, pennifion and halfthicks; India coating, serges or long ells, ratinets, calimancoes, plains and forest cloths, striped flannels and linseys, scarlet flannel; nails, window glass, pew-ter; writing paper, and quilts, blank books, and waters; gilt and metal buttons; a large assortment of shoe and knee buckles; an assortment of knives and forks, and other cutlery; Irish linen and sheeting, worsted stockings and caps, worsted and silk mitts, hatband and womens crape, dowlas, garlis, and tandems, fortified crewels; a large assortment of the most fashionable ribbons; calicoes in the newest taste, furniture calicoes and cottons, black and colour'd taffeties, black and colour'd Perlians, India and English chintzes, colour'd damascus, ditto mantua; black program and fatten, pelong and figur'd modes, narrow Perlians and farinet, cambricks and clear lawns, tabling diaper, and damasks; clousing diaper, black and white gauze, tamies and durans; Scotch linen, Manchester do. cotton, lungee, new silk, bandanoe, Barragon, and printed linen handkerchiefs; black ruffel, a-la-mode, plain and flower'd everlasting, serge denim and dorfetceens, wiltons and German serge, tobine luestrings, furniture damask, do. harrateens, do. cheney's, with trimmings to suit; a large parcel of cotton and linen checks, furniture checks, mens and womens gloves and mitts, oonaburge, dowlas, Ruffia sheeting gimps, ferrits and laces, black and white lace, sewing silks, threads, common and chaple needles, pins, snuff and tobacco boxes, knee garters, tapes, bobbin, nonfopretues, broad camblet, blue and brown wool, and cotton cards; felt hats, and botnd caps, brown buckram, gilt trunks, pasteboards, quality and shoe binding, boat bindings of all colours, spelling books, psalters, testaments, bibles, chip hats, playing cards, spices, ink-powders, pewter table and tea spoons, steel and brass thimbles, gold scales and weights, mens and boys castor hats, cotton counterpanes, Marcellies quilting, black fattenet, and cantoon bed bunts. 98 107

**TO BE SOLD,**

**A FARM** of land containing 121 acres, whereof 70 acres are cleared, and very good for all sorts of grain or grass; the rest of the land well timbered, and all well watered with living fountains. There is on the said farm, a large stone dwelling house, with three rooms on the first floor, and good cellars and cellar kitchen under the whole, with a large stone kitchen at the end thereof. Also a very convenient barn, a good cider mill and other out-houses, all well covered with shingles, situate along and bounded by Hudson's river, in Bloomingdale, in the out-ward of the city of New-York, seven miles from the said city; a very pleasant road to the same. There is always plenty of fish and oysters to be caught in their seasons, close by the door. There is on said premises a good bearing orchard, annually producing a large quantity of apples fit for cider and other uses. Also a very good peach orchard, with a large collection of pear, plum, and cherry trees; likewise a piece of fat meadow, just the opposite side of the river, on the Jersey shore, enough to accommodate the said farm with salt hay. The beautiful situation, together with its commanding prospects; renders it most elegant for a gentleman's country seat. An indisputable title will be given for the same. 992

**ADERAN HIGHLAND.****JUST IMPORTED**

In the Britannia, Capt. Munde, and to be sold Wholesale or Retail, at the same Prices as in London,

By **SAMUEL DEALL**, In Broad-Street, who is the only Person appointed in North-America, for Sale thereof.

**THE ESSENCE OF PEARL, and**

the PEARL DENTRIFICE, prepared by JACOB HEMET, Dentist to her Majesty and the Princess Amelia, which for some Time past has been experienced by the Nobility, Gentry, &c. to have the desired Effect in cleaning the Teeth and Gums. Their Compositions are of the softest and smoothest Kind, free from any Thing that is in the least Degree injurious, will perfectly cure the Scurvy in the Gums, preserve the Teeth in a perfect sound State, free from Rot-touness and Decay; will render the foulest Teeth white and beautiful, and take off all disagreeable Smell from the Breath, fasten those Teeth which are loose, and prevent those which are already decayed from growing worse; will ease and greatly prevent the Tooth-Ach; nor has any so truly valuable a Remedy ever before been offered to the Public, for the using of which, there are proper Bruishes. 992

Under Sanction of the King's Patent, a very useful Article that has been long wanting, viz. A Composition in a solid Form, for making an excellent shining **LIQUID BLACK-ING** for Shoes, Boots, &c.—It is in small flat Cakes, one of which scraped to Pieces, is sufficient to make a Pint, the Water being poured on when boiling hot; and may be used as a Ball with one Brush only. It preserves the Leather, prevents it from cracking or growing hard, keeps out the Wet, and will not in the least soil the nicest Stocking. 95

**THE Public are informed, that**

as Mr. Barber has declined his School; the Subscriber being liberally educated in New-Jersey College, is unanimously chosen to succeed him in the Care of the Youth.—The same approved Method of Education will be continued, which hath heretofore been practised in this School.

Boys will be fitted for College in the most accurate and expeditious manner, by

The Public's most obedient,

And very humble Servant,

**JOHN WRIGHT.**

N. B. All the Branches of an English Education will also be taught with the utmost Care and Attention. 992

**DR. P R I M E,**

**HAS** taken a Shop in the Corner

House, now in the Possession of Mr. John Applegate, Veneuer-Master, opposite to the Merchant's Coffee House, N. B. He has a Room to let on Golden-Hill. 98 7

**MADE AND SOLD,**

By **GEORGE TRAIL**,

At the Snuff-Mills in the Bowery-Lane;

**BEST** Scots snuff, rappee of all kinds, and Irish high toasted, equal to any imported from Europe, choice pigtail, hogtail, and cut tobacco, manufactured in the best manner.

As it is manifest that America is not necessarily obliged to import these articles from any other country, it would be needless to say any thing on that subject. He however begs leave to point out to the public, the advantages which would evidently result to the Colonies from this branch of business, was it to meet proper encouragement.

There are computed to be three millions of people in British America. Suppose one in ten of those, or three hundred thousand to snuff that article cannot cost them less (one with another) than twenty shillings a year, which amounts to three hundred thousand pounds, from that deduct 20 per cent. for the importers profits, there will remain two hundred and ninety four thousand pounds, to be remitted yearly from this country never to return.

Query. Would it not be better to save such an immense sum to the colonies, than to put fifty thousand pounds in the pockets of a few individuals by making that remittance?

The above manufactures to be retailed by James Housam, in New Dutch Church-street, near Mr. Livingston's sugar-house. 992

**FOR BRISTOL, The SHIP TRY ON,** THOMAS FARMER, Master; YING at Degruith's Wharf, will have good Accommodations for Passengers, and is to be dispatched soon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **WALTER FRANKLIN**, and Comp. or the Master on board. 992

**JUST IMPORTED.**

In the Hopewell, Captain Smith, and to be sold cheap by

**BENJAMIN SEIXAS,**

At his Shop in Broad-street, nearly opposite to his Excellency General Gage's.

A large and general Assortment of Saddlery;—such as, **W**HITE, and checker Horse whips of all sorts swankin Silver'd staples and plates Do. tuff nails Womens worsted reins Chafes do. do. Hogskins Morocco skins White calf do. Brass nails Brass knob screws Brass padlocks Brass hooks for chaise saddles Brass fastenings for saddle bags Tin'd, chain, staples, and rivets for saddle bags Plated and steel spring spurs Shoe and quality bindings Coach & mane comb sponge Dowlas Coloured thread Yard, ell, and four horse thongs 4 oz. 8 oz. and 12 oz. tacks ad. 3d. and 4d. clouts, &c. all sorts of saddles, chairs chaises, and harnesses, &c. &c. 1500

**Wants a Place as a Wet Nurie,**

**A Young Woman** with a good Breast of Milk, and can be well recommended:—

Inquire of the Printer. 1003

Imported in the last Vessels from London, Bristol, Liverpool, and Hull, and to be sold by

**THOMAS FRANKLIN, Jun.**

At his Store between Burling's and Beekman's Slip.

**AN Assortment of GOODS suite**

able for the season, amongst which are—Coatings, duffels, strip blankets; low priced 6-4 cloths of different colours, Irish linens, checks, Manchester velvets, velvets, London and Bristol pewter plates, dishes, basons, hard metal spoons; 6 by 8, 7 by 8, 8 by 10, and 10 by 11 window glass, snipe, pidgeon, duck, goose, white cap and swan shot, &c. &c. &c.

Also for sale, French Burr-mill stones, an assortment of sordage, amongst which are some cables. 692

**THOSE persons who have any Goods on**

board the ship ship Hope, Captain Miller, from London, confined to order, are desired to send their bills of lading, on board said ship, at Brownjohn's Wharf.

New-York, Sept. 25. 992

**A Woman of a good character,**

who is a good seamstress, fond of children, and can bare confinement, that will go into the country (about 14 miles from New-York) in the character of a nursery maid; may hear of a place by inquiring of the Printer hereof. 992

**HENRY VAN VLECK,**

Has just imported in the America, Capt. Hervey from Hull, and is now opening at his Store in Dock-Street;

**A GENERAL Assortment of Woollens,**

which he will sell on reasonable Terms for Cash, Country Produce, or the usual Credit, together with an Assortment of other Merchandize, imported before from London, Bristol, &c.—Also, Allam, Cotton, Holland Tiles, China Bowls, &c. 98 101

98 101

**TO BE SOLD, a second Hand**

Curicle with Harness complete, also a new Witkey Chair with Harness for one Horse; inquire of **STEPHEN STEEL**, Coach-Maker in King's-Street, New-York. 94 97

**JUST imported in the America,**

Captain Hervey, from Hull, and other late Vessels from London, Bristol and Liverpool, and to be sold on very reasonable Terms, for Cash or the usual Credit, by

**VAN VLECK's and KIP,**

In Maiden-Lane, near the Fly-Market;

A general Assortment of Woollens

and other Goods suitable for the Season. 98 101

**W A N T E D,**

A Pair of HORSES not under fourteen Hands and an half high, nor more than six Years old. Any Person having such to dispose of, may find a Purchaser by applying to the Printer hereof. 992

**HALLETT and HAZARD,**

Have for sale at their store in Hanover-Square, a large

assortment of goods, imported in the last vessels from

Europe;

**B**ROAD cloths

Wiltons

Forrest cloths

Bath coatings

Shalloons

Rattinets

Calamancoes

Durants

Tammies

Lastings—Crapets

Bombazine

Calicoes

Cottons

Chintzes

Printed linens

Cambricks

Plain

Pistol } Lawns

Flower'd

Tandem fil-las

India } Taffeties

English

Peeloug fattins

A-la-mode

Broad perlians

Nankeens

Plain and striped muslins

Dowlas

Ruffia sheeting

Irish linens

White drillings

Silk romal

Cotton do.

Bandanoe

Printed

Black gauze } Handkerchiefs

Barcelona

Kenting

Scotch linen

Mallabar

Cyprus gauze

Tiffany

Cotton counterpanes

3/4, yd. wd. yd. and 3 checks

2 and 6-4 do.

Bed bunts

Bed ticking

Dy'd pillows

Fine white figur'd drawboys

Do. cantoons

Do. cotton fattinets

Do. figur'd dimities

Do. corded do.

Black cotton fattinets

Black & colour'd dorfetceens

Check'd and spotted vena-

tians

Colour'd and masquerade

crapes

Mens and womens } hofe

Thread and cotton

Black, colour'd and figur'd

ribbons

1/2 lb 4 1/2 and large brass pins

Black and colour'd knit pat-

terns

Sewing silk

Scotch thread

Womens and childrens

white and purple mitts

and gloves

Black and colour'd silk and

worsted mitts

Black and white laces

Silk ferrits

Wax necklaces

Quality

Shoe and } binding

Coat

Gartering

Table cloths

Scarlet cord—Dutch laces

Cap, apron and striped tapes

Colour'd threads

Buckram

Glazed linen

Gold basket

Campaign and } buttons

Death-head

Scarf twist

Marking canvass

French pearl necklaces

Shirt buttons

Knee garters

Fans and laces

Chip hats

Looking glasses

Writing

Bonnet } paper

Pref's

Ivory combs

Nutmegs

Waters—Ink powder

Testaments

Blank books

Temple and common specta-

cles

Small black beads

Gilt and lacquer'd buttons

Iron and cast wire

Plane and joiner's irons

Hinges

Locks

Hammers

Augers

Saws

Awl hasts

Shoe knives

Nippers

Pincers

Awl blades

Iron squares

Sash pulleys and lines

Bridle bits

Saddlers sets

Scrup irons

Curry combs

Girth and drawing webbs

Globe, tuff, chain } nails

and staple

Half hunters

Twig whips

Small nails, tacks and brads

Gimblets

Brass cocks

Thimbles

Sewing and darning needles

Shoe and knee buckles

Cork, bed and wood screws

Gauges

Chisels

Firners

Box rules

Handles and escutcheons

Files and rasps

Gompasies

Knitting pins

Candlesticks

Snuff boxes

Thumb latches

Brass knobs

Shovels and toags

Fish hooks

Clock pins

Corks

Shoe and knee chapes

Knob latches

Iron mills to grind Indian

corn